Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1809. [No. 2412.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand gross, or single one.

October 6.

Just Published,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.

——HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

John Gardner Ladd,
Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.
Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.
Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.
1 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.
Best Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.
Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar, 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 12. d.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE

SHEET IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar;

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 1.

A. NEWTON,

King-street, opposite Patton and Butchers, has just received and for sale,

A quantity first quality Clover Seed.

February 13. d5t

Fresh Clover-Seed.

N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, has received a supply of excellent red Clover Seed, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash—Also, a few bushels of Fresh Burnet and Hemp Seed—and on hand, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Burden Grass, Peruvian Grass and Lucern.

ALSO,

A general assortment of the best kinds of Garden Seeds, mostly of his own saving, from the last year; Medicinal Seeds; Bird Seeds, and a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars; Flowering Trees and Shrubs; best London made Pruning Knives, Garden Shears, Hoes, Rakes, and Books on Gardening; Flower-Pots of all sizes; an elegant assortment of Chimney Ornaments, Queens Ware, China and Glass, Stone and Potters Wares—with a general assortment of Groceries.

N. B. A genteel person may be accommodated with a Private Room and Family Board, on moderate terms.

February 7. ed1w 3taw1w & 1aw1stM

☞ *Black River Lottery.*
NO. 2

Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE of the State of NEW YORK, for the purpose of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—
THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM. HENDRESON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE, and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
2	10,000		20,000
2	5,000		10,000
2	2,000		4,000
5	1,000		5,000
11	500		5,500
40	200		8,000
100	100		10,000
150	50		7,500
400	20		8,000
10,300	10		103,000
11,014 Prizes.			231,000
21,986 Blanks.			

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a prize.—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is entitled to $1,000

do.	10th	do.	1,000
do.	15th	do.	2,000
do.	20th	do.	1,000
do.	25th	do.	5,000
do.	30th	do.	1,000
do.	35th	do.	10,000
do.	45th	do.	50,000

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street, Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

Present price of Tickets $ 8 50.

R. GRAY.

Feb. 6.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.

N. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

PRINTING in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

Lottery Intelligence.

The 19th days drawing of the Charitable Marine Society Lottery, took place on Monday last, when the wheel gained $1129
Former gain 19,159
Total gain $20,288

The next drawing takes place to-morrow afternoon, and on Monday next the first drawn blank is entitled to $ 400, and tickets will advance to 9 dollars, if the capital prizes should still remain in the wheel after to-morrow's drawing.

☞ A few warranted undrawn TICKETS at $ 8 50, for sale by

R. GRAY.

February 15.

IN THE CASE OF
ROBERT B. JAMESSON,
AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

THE creditors are hereby notified that the time limited for the production of CLAIMS, expires on the 22d instant;—on the following day they may have an opportunity of inspecting the claims produced, and a statement of the transactions of the Trustee relative to the subject; and on the first proximo a division will be made of the money in his hands among those creditors whose claims are admitted, upon their giving bonds with sufficient sureties to refund the dividends received by them, respectively, in case the decretal order passed by the circuit court last July term should hereafter be set aside by the absent defendant therein mentioned.

Colin Auld, *Trustee.*

February 84—15. 3t

Alexandria County, ff.

I *Abraham Faw*, a justice of the peace for said county, do certify that JOHN DOUGLAS brought before me an estray COW-CALF, red and white face, spotted white and red, of the ox kind, crop't, about nine months old, and appraised at five dollars.—Given under my hand and seal, this 13th day of February, 1809.

A. FAW, J. P.

THE owner of the above described Calf is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away from the subscriber, living near the town of Alexandria.

John Douglass.

February 15 3t‡

For Alexandria, Georgetown & City of Washington,

The Schooner
CAROLINE,
John Hand, jun. master;

A constant trader—All persons having goods to ship, will please leave a list of the packages, with their contents and value, with the master on board at Morris's wharf (2d above the drawbridge) that a general permit may be taken, as nothing can afterwards be taken on board.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7—(13) co3t

Fresh Clover Seed.

50 bushels of CLOVER SEED, just received and for sale, at a reduced price—warranted of last year's growth.

Joseph H. Mandeville.

February 14. d1w

NOTICE.

MR *A. LITHGOW*, is authorised by me to collect all debts due the estate of *G. W. Craik*, deceased—of which all persons interested are requested to take notice and make payment accordingly.

Maria D. Craik, *Ex'trix.*

February 14. d3t

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that the annual election for President and Directors will be held at the Library on Monday, 27th instant, between the hours of three and six, P. M.

James Kennedy, sen.
LIBRARIAN.

February 6. co&do

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum,
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

ANSWER

Of the hon. SENATE of Massachusetts, to the SPEECH of the Lt. GOVERNOR.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,

WHILE the Senate lament the solemn dispensations of divine providence which has deprived the commonwealth of its chief magistrate, they earnestly beseech the father of lights to endue you with wisdom to discern, and fidelity to pursue the path of duty, in the discharge of the high and responsible trust, which in consequence of this event, the constitution has devolved upon you. Assisted in council by men distinguished for their talents, experience and integrity, we trust that while they will share with you the responsibility, their advice will have a proper influence in the direction of the measures of the executive department.

Deeply impressed by the perilous and distressing aspect of our public affairs, we assure your honor of "our best exertions for the general welfare."

We are happy to accord with you "that our enemies alone could have represented the New England states as prepared for opposition to the authority of the law, and ripening for a secession from the union." We believe with your honor that "such suggestions" in regard to New England "are unfounded." "It cannot" indeed "be concealed that in this state existing difficulties, and apparent indications of greater ones" have, as in a former memorable period of our history, roused the spirit of our citizens; but we trust with your honor "that their character is not marked with propensities to outrage, disorder and blood." On the contrary, that as they correctly understand their duties, they will steadily, and absolutely maintain their rights.

The people of New England perfectly understand the distinction between the constitution and the administration. They are as steadily attached to the former as any section of the United States. They may be put under the ban of the empire, but they have no intention of abandoning the union. And we have the pleasure explicitly to declare our full concurrence with your honor, "that such suggestions are not less a libel upon the great body of the New England people, than on their patriotism."

As the government of the union is a confederation of equal and independent states with limited powers, we agree with your honor "that it is not unbecoming any member of the union with firmness and moderation to question the justness or policy of measures while they are pending and ripening for adoption," and we learn with concern from your honor, "that there are stages when questions"—without even excepting questions involving unalienable rights—"can be no longer open to controversy & opposition"—"stages when an end must be put to debate, and a decision thence resulting be respected by its prompt and faithful execution, or government loses its existence and the people are ruined."

Even if your honor's principle were correct, can it be imagined that "we are" (as your honor is pleased to intimate) "now in this stage, on the great questions of non-intercourse and national defence?" These measures are "still pending and ripening for adoption." Is it then "unbecoming" for this state to question their "justness or policy"?

But with great deference to your honor, we apprehend that this principle if carried into effect, would render our free government a despotism, and bring inevitable "ruin upon the people." If we apply it to one of the cases mentioned by your honor, the embargo, the principle will present itself in some of its deformity. It is well known that the act imposing the embargo passed the senate of the United States in the course of a few hours, and passed all the forms of legislation in four days after that measure was recommended by the President.

The people of this state, therefore, could not by any possibility have had an opportunity "to question its justness or policy," and even senators, in Congress, were not allowed the time they requested for that purpose—and are the people of Massachusetts to understand, that "a decision" of this nature, "must be respected by its prompt and faithful execution?" that it is too late for them to question its "justness or policy?" Are they to believe that the "stage" has passed, and that indeed nothing remains for them but quiet submission? We owe it to ourselves and to the people distinctly to deny this doctrine, at once novel and pernicious.

An administration may become corrupt, but the people will remain pure. We are therefore constrained with great respect, to express our mingled regret and astonishment, that your honor should seem to doubt the capacity of the people to decide on questions involving their unaliedable rights. Your honor is pleased to ask "if citizens in the street—in town meetings—in multitudinous assemblies, pressed with deep personal interests, are capable of deciding on great, complicated and constitutional questions?" and to observe that from "hence our peril."

May we be permitted to ask, who shall decide when the public functionaries abuse their trust? We need not inform your honor, that the meetings to which you allude, have been attended by men second to none in the U. S. for their legal and political knowledge—for their love of order—and for their patriotism: many of whom have grown grey in the public service and confidence—many of them now holding high & important offices in the state: and that these meetings have been conducted with great order and decorum.

Can such assemblies of the citizens merit censure in a republican government? But you will please to permit us to remark, that your animadversion upon these meetings, appears the more extraordinary, because in another part of your communication, your honor is pleased to observe, "that it had been the arduous task of our rulers to collect the diversified sentiments of their constituents, and to assimilate and concentrate them as far as possible to an according system, predicated upon the prevailing opinion"—a measure indeed very proper, but which could only be effectual, by the free interchange of opinion, and those very meetings of the citizens, from which your honor seems afterwards to apprehend so much danger, your honor may be assured that we "question not the sincerity of the opinion" which you have been pleased to intimate, of the incapacity of the people—but you will permit us to declare, that upon their knowledge of their rights and duties, and their firmness & perseverance in maintaining them, our hope is placed. They will ultimately form a just decision. Hence our ark—not "our peril."

We beg leave to observe, that those rights which the people have not chosen to part with, should be exercised by them with delicacy—only in times of great danger—not with "distraction and confusion"—not to oppose the laws, but to prevent acts being respected as laws, which are unwarranted by the commission given to their rulers. On such occasions, passive submission would on the part of the people, be a breach of their allegiance, and on our part, treachery and perjury. For the people are bound by their allegiance, and we are additionally bound by our oaths to support the constitution of the state—and we are responsible to the people, and to our God, for the faithful execution of the trust.

But your honor is pleased to observe, that "the union have their favorite projects—states, towns & individuals have theirs," and to enquire whether "thus jarring with augmented resentments, we are to rush together in ruinous collisions."

Can it be necessary to remind your honor that the aggressor is responsible for all the consequences which you have been pleased so pathetically to describe? That the people have not sent us here to surrender their rights, but to maintain and defend them? and, that we have no authority to dispense with the duties thus solemnly imposed? Your honor has described "the calamities which introduced our federal constitution," with great truth. "Our government was humbled and inefficient—our union a thread—our commerce unregulated and unprotected—our revenue nothing—our faith perfidy—our credit bankruptcy—our privations the want of every thing—individuals were embarrassed," &c. "and our courts of justice stopped," &c.

Can it be necessary to remind your honor, that the administration of Washington produced precisely the reverse of the picture which you have been pleased to draw so much to the life?

And will you permit us to ask in our turn, but in your honor's words, "whence then the causes of jealousy, distrust, altercation and bitter aspersion" of that great and good man, and upon all who were attached to his measures. "Whence the ever to be regretted indiscretions, suddenness and individual rashness which denounced" an administration, that safely guided the people to prosperity and glory, amidst great and impending dangers? Were these calumniators "more worthy of confidence," "better instructed," or did they "possess higher means of information"—were they less "blinded by their interest," less "actuated by prejudice or stimulated by resentments" than the political savior of his country and his compatriots? Whence then "the misrepresentations, groundless suspicions, violent and indiscriminate abuse" thrown upon men who had a right to call for "union" in support of their measures—upon men who had given to the public "the proof of their talents, zeal and labors to serve and render their country great and happy?"

But the present administration, although aware of the "effects of past arrangements" had not the wisdom or magnanimity to adopt them. They have ventured upon new expedients—and are responsible to their country for the distressing "results."

Your honor is pleased to enquire "if we could not wait with magnanimous patience, and endure privations a few months longer, and give to government one fair unimpeded experiment upon foreign nations"?

The administration has indeed been "pressed to the very wall," and we know not how much "further" they would "retreat" if they could.

But, may it please your honor, we have seen as little of "spirit" as of policy in the embargo system—we know that the emperor approves, if he did not dictate the measure—we know that G. Britain receives immense advantage from the surrender to her of the whole trade of the world—and we cannot imagine why the people should be called upon to "endure privations" any longer, unless the administration, having failed to operate on the fears or interests of the "warring powers," expect ere long to obtain some relief from their compassion.

We most heartily concur with your honor, "that there is a point in national sensibility, as in the feelings of men, where patience and submission end." And when that crisis shall arrive, your honor may rest assured that the people of New England "will (as you have been pleased to say) rally round the national constitution." But, sir they will not "cling" to an administration which has brought them to the brink of destruction—they will not "keep their hold in the extremity of its exit," nor "sink with it into the frightful abyss." No, sir! The people of Massachusetts will not willingly become the victims to fruitless experiment.

We shall be ready at all times with you "to cherish the interests of literature, especially the University at Cambridge"; and the sentiment which your honor has pleased to advance, that "no crisis should arrest the progress of the arts and sciences," meets our concurrence.

We shall endeavor to find a remedy for the "accumulation of depreciated and counterfeit bank bills," to which your honor has been pleased to call our attention.

Touching the militia—we cannot conceal our regret, that the administration of the general government has not discovered that dependence upon "an establishment" which your honor is pleased justly to observe is "so preferable to a standing army in time of peace," "and to which the constitution looks with confidence for the defence of our country." We regard that institution at once with pride and with confidence—and we agree with your honor that it "can never want the patronage of a provident legislature": surely not in times of peril like these. Your honor was pleased to anticipate a difference of opinion, but we beg you to "rest assured of our solicitude assiduity, and best endeavors to promote what from" our "own convictions shall appear most conducive to the good of the whole." And we join with your honor in the wish, that the "wisdom which is from above, which is gentle and easy to be entreated," may "lead in our councils," but we fervently pray moreover, that not only our conduct, but that of the general government, may be directed by that wisdom which is also pure—peaceable—full of good fruit—without partiality and without hypocrisy.

STATE OF DELAWARE.

In the House of Representatives of the state of Delaware, the following Resolutions were adopted, Feb. 1st.

Whereas, the measures pursued by the government of the United States, have justly excited considerable interest in the United States, and silence on our part might be construed into an approbation of those measures: Therefore,

Resolved, By the house of representatives of the state of Delaware, that we cannot approve the policy of those measures that have annihilated the commerce of the U. States, and brought distress and ruin on our own citizens, while at the same time they have done no injury to the enemies of our country; that we cannot approve the policy of an administration that does not act with impartiality and sincerity towards all foreign nations.

Resolved, That the people of the United States have a right freely to navigate the ocean, and to carry on a fair and honest commerce, and that we highly disapprove a policy that relinquishes those rights, or dares not to defend them.

Resolved, That we consider the embargo, *as a war measure*, worse than futile; as a measure injurious to ourselves, destructive to the best interests of our country, and evidently intended to be partial in its operation against the belligerent nations—and that it becomes the United States, a great and gallant nation, to defend its rights in a manly, open and efficient manner.

Resolved, That we consider the act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto," approved on the 9th of January, 1809, by the President of the United States, as an invasion of the liberty of the people, and the constitutional sovereignty of the state governments.

Resolved, That it will be dangerous to the freedom of these states, to place at the disposal of the President of the United States; standing army of 50,000 volunteers.

Resolved, That in our opinions, the present embarrassed and unhappy situation of our country, might have been avoided, if the administration had pursued the wise and prudent policy of the immortal Washington.

Resolved, nevertheless, That we have the fullest confidence that the patriotism of the good people of the United States, will induce them to submit to unwise and arbitrary laws, rather than resort to violence: and that they will use the remedy pointed out by the constitution for the evils under which they suffer, rather than jeopardise the union of the States, and the independence of their country, by an open opposition to the laws.

Resolved, also, That the legislature and people of Delaware, feel no foreign partiality, and that they will defend their country from the aggressions of every foreign foe.

Those Gentlemen Amateurs who are disposed to give a CONCERT for the relief of the suffering POOR of Alexandria, are requested to meet at *Caton's* Hotel, to-morrow evening, at six o'clock, to consult about taking the *Theatre*, and making other arrangements for so laudable a purpose.

February 15.

NOTICE.

THE members of the *Washington Society* of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that the anniversary meeting of the said Society will be held at Mr. *Caton's* hotel, in Alexandria, on Wednesday the 22d day of this month, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, where the members are requested to attend; the Society will move in procession at 12 o'clock to the Episcopal Church, where a Sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. *Muir*, Chaplain to the Society. The different uniform companies of Militia are respectfully invited to join in the celebration of the day.

By order of the Standing Committee.

G. Deneale, *Sec'ry.*

February 15.

☞ The Gentleman appointed to deliver an Oration has been prevented by indisposition from preparing himself for that day.

Birth Night Ball.

THE subscription paper for the BIRTH NIGHT BALL to be given the 22d instant, in honor and to the memory of the ILLUSTRIOUS WASHINGTON, is ready for subscribers at the bar of Mr. Caton's hotel.

February 13. dt22d

☞ The Committee of Council appointed for the relief of the Poor, give notice, that they will attend at the Council Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on *every succeeding Monday during the inclement season*, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of distributing to those who stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be thankfully received of those who may be pleased to furnish them, either to the committee, or to *James Harris*, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,
James M'Guire,
Wm. Rhodes,
Thomas Shreeve,
John Janney,
} *Committee of Council.*

January 21.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

COMMUNICATION.

☞ JUST PUBLISHED, in a small Pocket-Volume, and for sale at the Book-stores—*The Duellist's Friend, or Gentleman's Companion*: containing copious directions for Duelling—by C. DEAN, Esquire.

PART I.

The origin of Duelling—practised by the natives—much in vogue among the natives of *Kamtschatka* and at the Cape of *Good-Hope*—Makes great progress in *Owyhee*—Its advantages in a moral view to individuals, and to society in general—countenanced by good men in all countries—Any thing sufficient cause for a challenge—Accidentally treading on a man's toes unpardonable—Form of a challenge—Duty of a second—Directions for the choice of pistols: hair triggers and spring bayonets indispensable—Blunderbusses and rifles sometimes useful—Compliments on the ground—Custom of measuring do—Six feet between the muzzles of pistols a reasonable distance—Paleness no sign of fear—Choice of fire—The best mode of taking aim—If your antagonist falls, never advance or offer him assistance—View of an elegant dying scene; aged parents weeping over an only son.

PART II.

Frequently necessary for seconds to fight, if an accommodation is likely to take place between the principals—The ceremonies on such occasions—Not always necessary to run away or fly the country after killing a friend—The best way of escaping from a sheriff—Comfortable fees to an attorney, proper—Guilty conscience of no consequence to a man of spirit; no proof of his being in the wrong—Wine the best remedy in the day opium at night—Suicide justifiable as the last resort.

At a meeting of the *President and directors of the Bank of the U. States*, on the 7th of February 1809, the undermentioned Stockholders were elected Directors of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, from the 1st Monday of March next until the first Monday of March 1810, viz.

John P. Van Ness,
William Steuart,
Thomas Tingey,
Caleb Swan,
Joseph Nourse,
James D. Barry,
Thomas Munroe,
Lewis Deblois,
David Peter,
Elias B. Caldwell,
Walter Hellen,
William Brent,
John Tayloe.

CHARLESTON, *Feb.* 8.

The French national brig Papillon, capt. Dela Guetico, out 27 days from Martinico, put into this port yesterday in distress, having carried away both her masts. She mounts 16 thirty pound carronades and has 97 men. It is reported that she contradicts the account of the capture of that island by the British, and that she has captured and burnt a British vessel, off this port—but as our boat was not permitted to board her, we cannot answer for the correctness of these reports.

ST. LOUIS, *December 7.*

Extract of a letter received by gen. Clark, from the sub-agent at Praire de Feu.

"I am sorry to inform you that on the 15th instant, a certain John Rufty was fired upon and killed, about 60 miles up the Missouri from this place: Rufty belonged to Mr. M'Clelland's party of hunters.—They were only two men in the canoe—the survivor was unable to ascertain to what nation of Indians the party belonged who perpetrated the outrage. On that subject there are various conjectures; some suspect the Kanasas, others the Ioways, the Otos, and Siux and Panas. Murders will frequently occur until an example is made by exterminating some of these vicious bands.

We understand that a treaty has been lately entered into between the commissioners of the United States and the Osage nation, at Prarie de Feu, by which the Osages relinquish their claims to an immense tract of country, as a compensation for the robberies and outrages they have committed at different times on our traders, &c.

[*Missouri Gaz.*]

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. *Nicholas* from the committee on foreign relations, reported "a bill to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. S. and G. Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes."—It prohibits the importation of any articles from Great Britain and France, after the 20th of May next, and requires from the captains and owners of vessels an oath that there are no such articles on board. It also declares that so soon as Great Britain and France, or either of them, shall repeal their obnoxious orders and decrees, the laws laying an embargo shall cease to operate as it respects them or either of them—provided, that the owners of vessels shall first give bond that the vessel shall have no intercourse with either of those nations which have not revoked its orders or decrees. The bill further provides that the acts laying an Embargo shall be *repealed from and after the 4th of March next*; provided, that the owners of vessels shall first give bond that the vessel shall not proceed to the ports of any nation having in force orders and decrees violating neutral rights, or to any place in their possession. There is little doubt but that this bill will pass in its present shape. It consists of 17 sections—one for each state!

(*Fed. Gaz.*

THE TIP OF THE ELBOW.

Thirty years since, the elbow was the part of a fine woman she was the most tenacious to conceal and protect from public view: it was first covered with a cambric sleeve, small plaited, and a wristband and lace ruffle; then three falls or flounces of embossed muslin, or rich lace; then three falls of rich brocade or satin, ornamented with fringe, covered them; and to complete the dress, and to protect the tip of the elbow, a piece of lead large enough to make a dozen bullets, hung pendant; and there was nothing more frequent in the annals of chivalry, than for the favored lover to steal his mistress's lead to blow out the brains (if he had any) of his rival. Flounces of course led the fair wearer into a variety of unpleasant situations; such as in the ecstacy of having won a critical game at whist, whisking the candlestick, which stood at her elbow, into the lap of her fair neighbor; setting fire to the chevaux-de-frize, that formed a rampart round her bosom, and throwing the whole assembly into confusion; or sweeping the coffee cup and its contents on the white satin small clothes of a birth day beau. But what were those to the mischances at dinner? A fowl was to be carved, and by the time it was completed, the elbow appendages had absorbed the plate of soup, to which the fair wearer had been helped, and she was obliged, to submit to the mortification of having her flounces wrapped in a napkin and the whole economy of her dress destroyed for the evening.

After a variety of such misfortunes, deep ruffles and flounces were exploded, with the exception of a court dress. But the protection of the elbow was still attended to.—Long sleeves were introduced for undress, and the puckered cuff, lined with buckram, brought three inches below the elbow, for full dress; however, the buckram lining was such an enemy to bending the arm with grace, that the cuffs shortened, until it just covered the elbow; when a public mourning taking place, it was discovered that a round fat elbow looked very pretty through a black crape transparency; and, the mourning over, a few well-fed belles braved the storm of envy, by shewing the tip of their elbows; and persevered in doing so, in despite of the remarks of their fair friends.—"Miss Y. is a pretty girl, but her bare elbows give her such a bold appearance."—"Did you observe Miss M.—how vulgar, just escaped from a wash tub." But imperative fashion issued her *fiat*, and old and young, fat and lean, have not only shewn their elbows, but their arms; and when we reflect that the exposure of the tip of the Dutches of Rutland's shoulder, under masquerade guise, set the city of Dublin once in a flame, how can we wonder, in this age of naked fashions, that the torch of Cupid should be so often lighted; from the tip of every part of a beautiful woman—from the tip of the finger to the arm-pit.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *February* 13.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill from the Senate to extend the terms of credit on the payment for public lands, was read the third time.

Mr. *Bibb* moved that it be re-committed to a committee of the whole, which motion was opposed by Mr. Morrow (O.) but carried—37 to 34.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

The bill concerning associations for the security of navigation being about to be read a third time,

Mr. *Eppes* moved that it be re-committed to the committee who reported it. Negatived 40 to 33.

Mr. *Eppes* then moved to commit it to a committee of the whole. Carried 37 to 35—and made the order for to-day, ayes 45.

On motion of Mr. *W. Alston*, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for imposing additional duties on all goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, but after being in committee of the whole house a few minutes a quorum not being present, the Speaker resumed the chair, and reported that the committee was dissolved for want of a quorum.

A motion made to adjourn was then negatived by yeas and nays, 64 to 24.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole,

MR. MASTERS in the chair;

On the bill for the relief of Daniel Cotton; and the bill was gone through and ordered to a third reading. The bill was subsequently passed, by yeas and nays, 57 to 36.

The bill for the disposal of certain tracts of land in the Mississippi territory, claimed under Spanish grants, and declared by the land commissioners to be anti-dated, and for other purposes, went through a committee of the whole Mr. MASTERS in the chair, and was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. *Pitken* obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

A bill for extending the right of suffrage in the Indiana territory and for other purposes, went through a committee of the whole, Mr. DESHA in the chair, and was ordered to a third reading.

TUESDAY, *Feb.* 14.

[The bill for the disposal of certain tracts of land in the Mississippi territory, claimed under grants from the Spanish government, and declared by the commissioners of public lands to be anti-dated, and for other purposes, was read a third time, and on motion made by Mr. *Rowan* that it be postponed indefinitely. The motion was supported by Mr. Rowan, and opsosed by Messrs. Poindexter and Morrow. Motion lost. Ayes 16. Mr. Ely moved that it be recommitted, which motion, after a diffuse debate, was lost. The bill was passed, 56 to 24.

Mr. *Love* reported a bill to regulate process in certain cases in the courts of the U. S. Referred to a committee of the whole house.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

Mr. *Nicholas* stated, that as one of the committee who reported the bill on the subject of non-intercourse, he was prepared to act on it; but that he had been requested not to call it up, from the lateness of the day and thinness of the house.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES.

On motion of Mr. *W. Alston*, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. MASTERS in the chair, on the bill for imposing additional duties on all goods, wares and merchandize imported into the U. S.

[This bill provides "That an additional duty of per centum on the permanent duties now imposed by law. upon goods, wares and merchandise imported into the U. S. from foreign ports or places, shall be laid, levied and collected upon all goods, wares and merchandise, which shall after the 31st day of Jan. 1809, be imported into the U. S. from any foreign port or place: *and a farther addition of ten per centum shall be made to the said additional duty, in respect to all goods, wares and merchandize imported in ships or vessels not of the U. S.*: and the duties imposed by this act shall be levied and collected in the same manner, and under the same regulations, mode of security and time of payment, respectively, as are already prescribed by law, in relation to the duties now in force on the importation of articles imported from any foreign port or place. That this act shall continue in force until the first day of April, 1810, and no longer: Provided, that the additional duties laid by this act, shall be collected on such goods, wares and merchandize as shall have been imported previous to the said day.']

Mr. *W. Alston*, in the absence of Mr. G. W. Campbell, the chairman of the committee of ways and means, moved to fill the blank in the bill with the word seventy-five, stating that the opinions of the members of the committee had varied as to the proportion with which to fill the blank, some being for one hundred, some for fifty, and seventy-five had been taken as the average.

The motion to fill the blank with seventy-five was negatived, 51 to 37; and fifty agreed upon, 59 to 30.

The words in *italic* in the above were struck out on motion of Mr. *W. Alston*.

The words *and allowances as to drawback* were inserted on motion of the same gentleman, between the word "regulations" and "mode of security, &c."

A motion was made by Mr. *Milnor* to strike out the first section of the bill, which gave rise to considerable debate; but was withdrawn by Mr. Milnor, who moved that the committee should rise, with a view to recommit the bill. Motion negatived.

In the course of the debate, Mess. Milnor, Lloyd, Tallmadge, Sloan and Quincy opposed the principle of the bill on the ground that the house had not before them any specific information on which to act; that the duties on imported goods were already very high; that an increase of them would encourage evasions of the revenue laws, by throwing out great temptations to smugglers; that the bill imposed additional duties indiscriminately on all articles imported, whilst the house, however it might tax some articles, should avoid burthening those articles used almost exclusively by the poorer classes of the people; that the tax if raised as proposed, would operate as a complete prohibition of the importation of some articles; that an additional duty would increase the value of goods now in the hands of monopolizers, and excite discontent in a part of the community; and finally, that if the measure was proper in itself, it was at this time premature, the house not having decided what course of policy it would pursue.

Messrs. W. Alston, Fisk, Smilie, Taylor, Eppes, and Rhea (T.) supported the bill. They remarked that those who were opposed to supporting the government would undoubtedly vote against any proposition for raising revenue; that besides producing revenue, the bill would encourage our own manufactures, and thus render us more independent of foreign nations; that this measure had been proposed at the last session though not acted on, and was therefore not a sudden proposition; that if the proportion proposed were too large the committee might refuse it and agree to a smaller; that it would be impossible at this late period of the session to form a new tarif of duties discriminating between the increase of duty on different articles imported; that even supposing there were a difference of opinion as to the mode of laying the duty, the time for the spring importations was nearly arrived, and by delaying the passage of the bill beyond the present session the benefits of it would be lost; that a bill for opposing discriminating duties would be wholly different from this, and could not be got through the house during the present session.

Messrs. Lyon, Bacon, Cook and Burwell were in favor of the object of the bill, but wished it to be so amended as to discriminate between the articles on which the duty was to be laid, excepting from it those of the first necessity.

Mr. *D. R. Williams* wished to impose the additional duty exclusively on goods imported from England and France; and thus make the increase of duty a measure to operate on foreign nations as well as to produce revenue to the U. States.

The bill having been gone through and a motion having been made that the committee report the bill—

Mr. *D. R. Williams* moved to amend the bill by inserting after the words "goods wares and merchandize" in the beginning of the bill the words "the produce or manufacture of Great Britain and France, and the colonies of either." Mr. W. said it would be perceived that this motion proposed wholly to change the aspect of the bill; and as it was late in the day, he moved that the committee rise, to give time for reflection on it.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.—Adjourned.

☞ Miss *Sarah Rogers*, on account of the inclemency of the weather, and the almost impossibility of travelling, has postponed her departure until Monday next. She may be seen performing as usual until that time, at Mr *Thornton's*, King-street, between Union and Water-streets.

February 16. d3t

SALE,

Pursuant to an arbitration will be sold on the eighth of March next,

The HOUSE and LOT of *Capt. De Butts* on Dr. *De Butts's* farm, for ready money only. The house contains four rooms, and is well cellared—the lot four square acres. Dr. De Butts will warrant the title. Dr. Elisha De Butts will superintend the sale for his brother.

February 16. eo9t*

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

30 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
30 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Lasting Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK,
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
0. The chief English idioms.
1. A treatise on the English particles, &c

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionar of their own language.
VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, Jen.
BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 65 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our billious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off supefluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions. seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throat and approaching Consumptions.

HANDS' TRUE AND GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.
The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.
Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious lways to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will countcract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson. Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restioned me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, harness maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child; a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

☞ Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.

TO BE LET,

A comfortable Brick Dwelling-House, on King and Henry street, with five rooms, two sides, cellar, Kitchen, and stabling on the premises.

Jona. & M. Scholfield.
February 13. co

C. BENNETT,

King-street, near door to Mr. Gordon's Tavern,

Offers for sale for Cash, or approved Paper at sixty days—

Fresh Clover-Seed, first quality; English, Herring and Shad Twine; two cases Wool Hats; one case gentlemen's London Hats; Imperial Tea, first quality.

February 7. d1w2aw1

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A likely smart MULATTO BOY, about fifteen years of age. Price *Three Hundred Dollars.*

Apply to the Printer.
February 2.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *John Lawrence* to *James Russell*, deceased, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money therein to *Joseph Riddle*, will be exposed to sale for cash, on the premises, on MONDAY the 6th of March—

A Lot of Ground, lying on the west side of Fairfax-street, and south of Franklin-street, fronting on Fairfax-street 24 feet, and running back 123 feet 5 inches. The said Lot is subject to the annual ground rent of forty dollars—and on it are two good Frame Dwelling Houses.

James H. Hooe,
AND
T. Brashears,
Executors of *James Russell*, deceased.
February 9. eos

ALEXANDRIA, *January* 23, 1809.

Notice is hereby given to delinquent Stockholders in the Little Hunting Turnpike Company, that unless payments shall be made of their respective balances due on their shares on or before the first Monday in April next, that their shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorporating said company, and will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on that day, at the coffee house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.

Jonah Thompson,
Treasurer L. H. T. R.
January 23 2awtdp

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, February Term, 18

ORDERED,

That the executrix of *George Washington Craik*, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for three weeks in the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*.

Test.
ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice* That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of *George Washington Craik*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of March next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1809.

Maria D. Craik, *Ex'x*
February 10

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county, in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Richard Bond*, late of the aforesaid county and state, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same for adjustment, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, on or before the 13th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of January, 1809.

Rebecca White Bond,
Executrix.
January 19. law6m

I will Rent out my Fishery about 4 miles below Alexandria, for the approaching season.

There has been lately erected Rooms and convenient buildings for carrying on the said Fishery upon an extensive scale.

For particulars enquire at the dwelling-house on the premises.

C. W. Valleng[illegible]
Feb. 11. [illegible]